

THE COMET.
ROBT. L. TAYLOR
C. J. ST. JOHN, Jr. Editors.
Johnson City, Tenn., Aug. 23, 1884.
DEMOCRATIC TICKET.
The Great Reformer
(AND)
The Wronged Man of '76
FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
Thos. A. Hendricks,
OF INDIANA.
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,
ROBERT L. TAYLOR,
J. D. C. ATKINS.
DISTRICT ELECTORS:
1st. ROBERT BURROW.
2d. S. G. HEISKELL.
4th. M. S. ELKIN.
6th. J. W. JUDD.
7th. L. P. PADGETT.
8th. R. P. COLE.
10th. J. HARVEY MATHES.
FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM H. BATE,
OF DAVIDSON.
FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN H. SAVAGE, of Warren.
G. W. GORDON, of Shelby.
J. A. TURLEY, of McMinn.

Cleveland's letter.
Cleveland's letter of acceptance is brief, simple, clear and strong. He has made no attempt at literary display. In the field of the "sweet smoke of rhetoric" he yields the palm to Blaine. His is a letter exhibiting the practical views of a man of conscientious purpose, sterling common sense and executive ability.
He has not admitted, as did Blaine, the weakness and insufficiency of his platform by restating and rehashing all the issues in the campaign. The people generally will say that Cleveland has displayed more good sense, taste and judgment in his letter than did Blaine in his lengthy effusion.

How Different
The New York Herald published lately two interesting letters, interesting as exhibiting the characters of the Presidential candidates. We give the letters below without comment.
LETTER OF SPEAKER OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, HON. SCHUYLER B. MORTON, TO GROVER CLEVELAND.
BROOKLYN, June 25, 1884.
I return, without any approval, the resolution of your honorable body, passed at its last meeting, awarding the gold medal to the author of the "The Great Reformer" and "The Wronged Man of '76". Your offer to award the medal to me is a great honor, and I am deeply indebted to you for it. I have no objection to your awarding the medal to me, and I am sure that you will do so. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
SCHUYLER B. MORTON.
LETTER OF GROVER CLEVELAND TO SCHUYLER B. MORTON.
CLEVELAND, June 25, 1884.
I have just received your letter of the 24th inst., and am glad to hear that you have no objection to my accepting the gold medal which your honorable body has awarded me. I am sure that you will do so. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

Old Spoon Butler.
"Course Ben took them spoons.
Any man who'll read Ben Butler's double-back-action letter clean through is in reality a laboring man. It is a laboring letter. It labors to prove that the Democracy is a dog-goned old mean thing because she did not press Ben's bald head to her breast and sing:

"Come rest in this bosom
My own stricken dead,
Though the hell hath fled from thee,
Thy place is still here."
Ben's a daisy. His letter is full of daisies and evergreen-bucks and loves-labor lost and labors love lost, and cock-eyes and cock-a-doodle-dos, and appeals and repels and a great deal of rapacity vocosity. Ben is mad because Massachusetts was not allowed to furnish the lumber for the platform and because Ben couldn't get to be the Democratic Big Ike, and cry out: "Behold the hero of New Orleans." Ben bids us goodbye. Farewell Ben, and if forever, still forever, fare thee well. Ta, ta Ben, ta, ta. Be virtuous and you'll be happy. And Ben, I charge thee, be not ambitious, for by that sin the angels fell butted side down. Ta, ta Ben, ta, ta. Hit middle middle.
The cat and the fiddle.
The cow jumped over the moon.
The greenbackers laughed
To see the sport.
And Ben ran away with the spoon.

THE JOURNAL'S REASONS.
Brother Kinsloe has published in Jonesboro one of the best papers ever published in Washington county. He has proved himself well fitted for editing a paper. He has always displayed a knowledge of the wants of readers in the selection of news items, and a fine caution and judgment in his editorial comments. Last week, however, the Journal swerved from its uniform course, and was so imprudent in an editorial that we cannot pass it by unnoted.
Mr. Kinsloe was called upon to explain why he suddenly ceased war upon Mathos and Grisham. At the conclusion of his editorial he gives one very good reason for his course. He says that Mr. Carr, the Chairman of the county committee, told him that it would be better not to draw party lines, that a quiet campaign was best for the Democratic candidates. This is a sufficient and justifiable reason for the Journal's course. But the Editor has weakened the force of this reason by mentioning a number of other reasons which are no reasons at all. Here is one of these reasons given in the Journal's own language: "When James M. Grisham was in business his patronage to the Journal amounted to at least \$50.00 per annum; until he was nominated Ed. H. Har's name was not on our books. John S. Mathos was always and is today one of the best patrons of the Journal, while Mr. Robertson's patronage amounts to one or two subscribers." Does it occur to any one that the money of Republican candidates ought to have anything to do in determining the course of a Democratic paper?

In the fact of Mr. Kinsloe's assertion we can hardly believe that the support and money of the Republican candidates caused him to cease the war he was waging upon them. If he had been influenced in this way he certainly would not have told it through the columns of his paper.
Another one of the Journal's reasons is this: "But it is well known to all our readers that the Journal is about as well supported by Republicans as it is by Democrats." Is this a good reason why a Democratic paper shall cease its opposition to the Republican candidates? THE COMET has as many if not more Republican subscribers than the Journal, but we feel assured that even our Republican subscribers would entertain a very mean opinion of us should we swerve from our principles simply because they subscribed for our paper. We cannot believe that Brother Kinsloe was influenced in the least by these so-called reasons, and we cannot help feeling that he has made a gross blunder in mentioning them.

THE JOURNAL'S REASONS.
The big burly boy, Ben Butler, passes by the good old field Democratic school and hollers "schoolbutter."
John Daniel.
John Daniel will be in the next congress from Virginia. Daniel is one of the first orators in the South, and the only reason that he is not generally known throughout the United States is because he has never had an opportunity to display his talents. In nearly all of his attempts to obtain office, where his talents might be of use to his country, he has been defeated. The legislation has made a change in political divisions of Virginia, and Daniel's district is now Democratic. Few men in Virginia are so worthy of political honors. He has a courage that never flinched, a keen sense of honor that feels a stain like a wound, extraordinary ability, both in the field of eloquence and debate, and a fine face.
"Where every god doth seem to set his seal
To give the world assurance of a man."
We rejoice that so excellent and worthy a man is now to have an opportunity to serve his country.
Blaine's cry now is, "Lord who shall deliver me from these bonds?"
Hub?
One would think from the above that neither Observer nor any of his uncles, cousins or nephews had ever been possessed of a disgusting, morbid appetite for office; but dear reader lay not the flatteringunction to your soul. Year after year they are not only willing to run all the risks consequent upon office holding but are perfectly willing to go through the labors of a hard canvass for the sake of one.

Hub?
Hub? What's you say? Office seekers? Well sree! Ef dat ain't cheek! How many times has you been on de track, boss? Ain't you a dark hose? An so, you wants some powah to "gie" you a "wad" to chew on, so you can see yo sef as uders sees you, heh? What's you talkin' 'bout, white man? Don't you know dat ef you could see yo sef dat away, you would bust wide open a laughin'? Ain't you been clerk ob de legislatur? Shet up den. Hasn't you been a candidate sev'al more times? What's you talkin' 'bout chile? Didn't you go to Chicago? Ain't you one ob de big Hkes in de party? Take heah white man, don't you come too close, I'll cut you vid a razor! Ef you 'tuden to me 'bout wantin' all de offices you's barkin' up de wrong tree, shoah. White man, I ain't tuck no part in de union rule question. I ain't no office seeker. Office seeked me a few times, but it couldn't find me some hor or nudder. Whenever I heahs a zaan a'cusein' de fellow man ob bein' a disgustin' office seeker, I always set it down dat he's got a bumble bee in his own cap. Dar now. Chaw on dat awfule.

THE JOURNAL'S REASONS.
The surgeons have come and gone, and the conclusion of the whole matter is, that the amputation of at least one member is necessary to save life, not on account of gangrene, (as was supposed) but because of proud flesh. But in the shattered condition of the system resulting from the shock, high fever and night sweats; it is not considered prudent to perform so radical an operation during the dog days. So the patient is left in the hands of physicians, and nurses, with instructions to give tonics and anodynes, to tone up the nervous system and quiet the fevered brain, and irritable heart, until the 6th of Sept., when the member showing signs of greater vitality is to be retained; and the other, is to be cut off and cremated, and the ashes scattered to the four winds, as a warning to him and his friends for all time to come, against the sin of presumption.

Many of the more hopeful look upon this scheme, as the precursor of a political millennium, when the Goddess of peace shall sway her scepter over every loyal household and every loyal brotherhood from one end of the dis-trict to the other, shall bow at the same political altar, march under the same banner, swear by the same political halcyons and use the same shilleleth, when internal strife shall cease, and all external foes shall vanish, like chaff before the wind and there shall be none left to molest or make afraid. "How pleasant it is for brotherhood to dwell together in unity."
The less hopeful on the other hand, (and their name is legion) regard it as the inauguration of confusion, doubly confounded; as the affliction of a caustic salve, to an old sore, the affect of which will naturally be, to inflame the sore and render a union impossible in the short space of 60 days. They hold that in spite of cement and adhesive plaster, the wound, under the treatment, will gape wide enough to permit a Democrat of ordinary size to pass through; to which end, let us direct all our efforts.
Faithfully and honestly,
Aug. 20th '84. VOTER.

GOV. CLEVELAND'S LETTER.
Honest Government For The People.
Straightforward Declarations, With But One Meaning, Which Everybody Can Understand. The Rights of Labor and of the Individual Citizen—Civil Service Reform.
ALBANY, August 19.
The following was received to-day by Colonel Lamont, secretary to Governor Cleveland, who is at Upper Saranac Lake, with instructions to make it public on its receipt:
ALBANY, N. Y., August 18, 1884.
GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication, dated July 28, 1884, informing me of my nomination to the office of President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention lately assembled at Chicago. I accept the nomination with a grateful appreciation of the supreme honor conferred, and a solemn sense of the responsibility which in its acceptance I assume. I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the convention and cordially approve the same. So plain a statement of Democratic faith and the principles upon which that party appeals to the suffrages of the people needs no supplement or explanation.
It should be remembered that the office of President is essentially executive in its nature. The laws enacted by the legislative branch of the government the Chief Executive is bound faithfully to enforce, and when the wisdom of the political party which selects one of its members as a nominee for that office has outlined its policy and declared its principles, it seems to me that nothing in the character of the office or the necessities of the case requires more from the candidate accepting such nomination than the suggestion of certain well known truths, so absolutely vital to the safety and welfare of the nation that they cannot be too often recalled or too seriously enforced.

WHEN THE PEOPLE GOVERN.
We proudly call ours a government by the people. It is not such when a class is tolerated which arrogates to itself the management of public affairs, seeking to control the people instead of representing them. Parties are the necessary outgrowth of our institutions; but a government is not by the people when one party fastens its control upon the country and perpetuates power by cajoling and betraying the people instead of serving them. A government is not by the people when a result which should represent the intelligent will of free and thinking men, is, or can be, determined by the shameless corruption of their suffrages.
When an election to office shall be the selection by the voters of one of their number to assume for a time, a public trust, instead of the dedication to the profession of politics, when the holders of the ballot, quickened by a sense of duty, shall exchange truth betrayed and pledges broken, and when the suffrage shall be altogether free and uncorrupted, the full realization of a government by the people will be at hand. And of the means to this end not one word, in my judgment, is more effective than an amendment to the Constitution disqualifying the President from reelection. When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public places once gained and, more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of office-holders, with a zeal born of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the President for reelection a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people.

THE INTERESTS OF LABOR.
A true American sentiment recognizes the dignity of labor, and the fact that honor lies in honest, contented labor is an element of national prosperity. Ability to work constitutes the capital and the wage of labor the income of a vast number of our population, and this interest should be jealously protected. Our workmen are not asking unreasonable indulgence; but, as intelligent and manly citizens, they seek the same consideration which those demand who, have other interests at stake. They should receive their full share of the care and attention of those who make and execute the laws, to the end that the wants and needs of the employers and the employed shall alike be subserved and the prosperity of the country, the common heritage of both, be advanced. As related to this subject, while we should not discourage the immigration of those who come to acknowledge allegiance to our government and add to our citizen population, yet as a means of protection to our workmen a different rule should prevail concerning those who, if they come or are brought to our land, do not intend to become American citizens, but will injuriously compete with those justly entitled to our field of labor.
PROTECTION FOR LABOR.
In a letter accepting the nomination to the office of Governor, nearly two years ago, I made the following statement, to which I have steadily adhered: "The laboring classes constitute the main part of our population. They should be protected in their

efforts peacefully to assert their rights when endangered by aggregated capital, and all statutes on this subject should recognize the care of the State for honest toil add be framed with a view of improving the condition of the workingman. A proper regard for the welfare of the workingman being inseparably connected with the integrity of our institutions, none of our citizens are more interested than they in guarding against any corrupting influences which seek to pervert the beneficent purposes of our government, and none should be more watchful of the artful machinations of those who allure them to self-inflicted injury."

RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL.
In a free country the curtailment of the absolute rights of the individual should only be such as is essential to the peace and good order of the community. The limit between the proper subjects of governmental control and those which can be more fittingly left to the moral sense and self-imposed restraint of the citizen should be carefully kept in view. Thus laws unnecessarily interfering with the habits and customs of any of our people which are not offensive to the moral sentiments of the civilized world and which are consistent with good citizenship and the public welfare, are unwise and vexatious.
The commerce of a nation to a great extent determines its supremacy. Cheap and easy transportation should thereby be liberally fostered. General Government should so improve and protect its natural waterways as will enable the producers of the country to reach a profitable market.
THE CIVIL SERVICE.
The people pay the wages of the public employees and they are entitled to the fair and honest work which the money thus paid should command. It is the duty of those entrusted with the management of their affairs to see that such public service is forthcoming. The selection and retention of subordinates in government employment should depend upon their ascertained fitness and the value of their work, and they should be neither expected nor allowed to do questionable party service. The interests of the people will be better protected; the estimate of public labor and duty will be immensely improved; public employment will be open to all who can demonstrate their fitness to enter it; the unseemly scramble for place under the government, with the consequent impotency which embitters official life, will cease, and the public departments will not be filled with those who conceive it to be their first duty to aid the party to which they owe their places instead of rendering patient and honest return to the people.

HONEST ADMINISTRATION WANTED.
I believe that the public temper is such that the voters of the land are prepared to support the party which gives the best promise of administering the government in the honest, simple and plain manner which is consistent with its character and purposes. They have learned that mystery and concealment in the management of their affairs cover tricks and betrayals. The statesmanship they require consists in honesty and frugality, a prompt response to the needs of the people as they arise and the vigilant protection of all their varied interests.
If I should be called to the Chief Magistracy of the nation by the suffrages of my fellow-citizens, I will assume the duties of that high office with a solemn determination to dedicate every effort to the country's good and with an humble reliance upon the favor and support of the Supreme being, who I believe will always bless honest human endeavor in the conscientious discharge of public duty.

GROVER CLEVELAND.
To Colonel William F. Vilas, chairman, and D. P. Bestor and others, members of the nominating committee of the Democratic National Convention.
POLITICAL BRIEVITIES.
The Prohibitionists are preparing for work.
Ben Butler's letter contains about 10,000 words.
Old Ben's letter is about as long and inconsistent as his record.
Roscoe Conkling says he is out of politics and wants to stay out.
It would be funny to hear Benny Butler deliver a stump speech in New Orleans—Chattanooga Democrat.
It is believed that Dan Vorhies will defend the Indianapolis Sentinel in the libel suit brought by James G. Blaine against that paper.
Democrat 1861; Republican to 1876; Independent to 1878; Democrat to 1884; Anything anian to-day, this is the brief record of Ben Butler.
Kansas City Times: The sweetest flower must fade, the purest candidate be assailed. It is now charged that the peerless St. John uses vinegar biters for snake bites.
Reports from 1,000 election districts of New York outside of the cities show that there has not before been made so thorough a canvass of the State. Cleveland is even a better organizer than Tilden.
It was a happy thought that led Butler to publish his letter of acceptance thus early in the campaign. If he had deferred it longer his constituents wouldn't have had time to read it before election day.—Times.

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